APPENDIX.

Under Section 4 of the Land Acquisition Regulation, 1894, as amended from time to time it is hereby notified, that the property/properties described hereunder is/are required for a public purpose, *viz.*,

Under Section 5-A it is directed that any person interested in the above property/properties may within 30 days after the issue of this notification prefer objections, if any thereto, to the Deputy Commissioner in writing after which no objections will be heard.

A plan of the property/properties will be available for inspection in the Office of.....

District	Taluk	Hobli	Khatedar or Owner	Anubhavadar (if any) or other persons interested in the property	Survey number or Municipal number	Whether wet, dry, garden, vacant site, house (tiled, terraced or mud roofed,) etc.	Total extent	Kharab	Extent now required		Boundaries				Remarks
									Extent	Assessment					
							Ac. or Guntas Sq. Yds. Ft.	Ac. or Guntas Sq. Yds. Ft.	A. G. or Sq. Yds. Ft.	Rs. a. p.	East	West	North	South	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Working of the Department of Industries and Commerce for 1930-31.

READ--

Report on the working of the Department of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, during the year 1930-31, received with letter No. B. 48—30-31, dated 13th November 1931, from the Director of the Department.

ORDER No. D. 3824-80—I. & C. 150-31-3, DATED 4—8TH FEBRUARY 1932.

Recorded.

The report was due by the 31st August but was submitted on the 13th November 1931. Future reports should be submitted in time.

Industrial Installations.—The Department assisted in the erection during the year of 46 industrial installations involving a capital outlay of Rs. 97,134 as against 56, 67 and 63 installations during the three previous years. Fourteen out of the installations were power pumps for lifting water for irrigational purposes. Fees amounting to Rs. 1,486-6-0 were collected during the year on account of technical service and advice rendered by the Department.

Consequent on the appointment of separate Bus Inspectors, the Superintendents of Industries were relieved of their duties in respect of examination of buses and they have since been entrusted with the supervision of well-boring work in their respective divisions. They have also been appointed as Inspectors of cotton ginning and pressing factories.

Financial Aid to Industries.—Industrial loans to the extent of Rs. 65,716 were sanctioned during the year, of which special mention may be made of two loans of Rs. 10,000 each, one for the extension of a Silk Twisting Plant and the other for extending a Silk Weaving Factory.

Out of a sum of Rs. 2,52,534-7-5 that fell due for recovery during the year, only a sum of Rs. 27,549-12-8 or 10·9 per cent was collected. The balance outstanding at the end of the year, *viz.*, Rs. 2,17,234-6-11, was very heavy. It is stated that due

to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce and the general trade depression recoveries were not satisfactory. Government observe that trade depression by itself is not a sufficient excuse for the heavy balance outstanding and that effective scrutiny over the arrears is urgently called for and measures should be adopted to enforce repayments in the case of long standing obligations.

The Director's proposal that one-half of the recoveries towards interest on loans might be formed into a fund and writes-off of loans debited to it, is under separate consideration.

INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Central Industrial Workshop.—The workshop turned out work of the value of Rs. 1,25,056-4-1 during the year yielding a profit of Rs. 11,187-12-7 after providing for depreciation charges. There were 37 apprentices under training in the Workshop. It is satisfactory to note that the workshop has put on the market a plough which is reported to be equal in quality to the imported article and to be less costly.

Soap Factory.—The output of soap in the Government Soap Factory increased from 180 tons in the previous year to 260 tons in the year under review. The total sales during the year amounted to Rs. 4,62,000 yielding a profit of Rs. 1,26,500. The results of working of the Factory were thus very satisfactory.

Government note that full advantage is being taken of the Industrial Laboratory which is now located in Sanky's Lodge and that besides the manufacture of Turkey Red Oil on a semi commercial scale, a scheme for the manufacture of some medicines and drugs out of raw materials available locally is being worked out.

Government Weaving Factory.—The manufacturing section of the Weaving Factory was closed with effect from 1st November 1930. There were 38 students receiving training in the Weaving School attached to the Factory. The District Weaving Demonstration parties did useful work during the year and improved appliances of the value of Rs. 3,425 were sold and new designs and patterns supplied to weavers. A Lady Demonstrator was appointed for teaching silk twisting to women. A Committee has been appointed to formulate proposals for reorganising the Factory nito a Weaving Institute and its report is awaited.

Arts and Crafts Institute.—The total sales of artware at the Institute amounted to Rs. 20,699 as against Rs. 15,228 in the previous year which is satisfactory considering the depressed state of the market. The institute is mainly intended to assist artizans in selling their products and its treatment as a regular commercial concern is not found to be satisfactory and the question of the lines on which its future working should be regulated is under consideration.

Porcelain Factory.—This Factory is chiefly intended for the manufacture of insulators and other porcelain ware required by the Electrical Department out of raw materials locally available. The construction of the Factory building and the kiln has been completed and the requisite machinery installed. The manufacturing of insulators will, it is reported, be shortly started.

Well Boring.—Twenty eight bore-wells were put down during the year bringing the total number of such wells so far sunk to 140. Ninety per cent of the wells bored during the year are reported to have been successful. The Director is requested to arrange in consultation with the local bodies concerned for equipping the wells with the requisite pumping appliances for putting them in service.

Hand Spinning and Weaving Centres.—The Hand Spinning and Weaving Centres at Badanaval and Gundlupet continued to do good work during the year, and a new centre was opened at Ajjampur by the Kadur District Board. Arrangements have been made for the dyeing and printing the cloth produced at the Badanaval and Gundlupet centres.

Industrial Education.—Two hundred and three students were undergoing training in the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, the premier institution in the State for imparting instruction in arts and crafts. Twenty-eight students appeared for the Madras Government Technical Examinations in Drawing, Painting, Modelling and Engraving, of whom 25 came out successful, three being placed in the first class.

The Superintendent of the Institute was deputed to visit important schools of Art in Northern India for studying their work and for making suggestions for the

improvement of Art Industries in the State. His report has been referred for consideration by the Committee on Industrial Art.

Trade.—There was a marked decline in the volume of rail-borne trade, imports registering a decrease by Rs. 265 lakhs or 19 per cent compared with the previous year's figures and exports by 193 lakhs or 16 per cent. The statistics of trade across the important frontier roads showed exports of the value of Rs. 131 lakhs and imports of Rs. 48 lakhs. On the whole the exports exceeded the imports by Rs. 104 lakhs.

The trade in raw cotton, silk and silk goods suffered seriously, the market for them being very unsteady. The price of raw silk fell heavily. The export of raw silk decreased from Rs. 42·67 lakhs in the previous year to Rs. 29·71 lakhs in the year under review. The export of woollen goods however showed an increase from Rs. 42 lakhs in 1929-30 to Rs. 50 lakhs in 1930-31.

With a view to establishing export trade in Mysore granite, a successful attempt was made to put this material on the London Market. Granite of the value of a lakh of rupees was exported to London during the year. The prospects of this business are reported to be promising and arrangements are in progress to put on the English market larger quantities of stones not only for road kerbing but for other purposes also. This business has enabled the Department to provide work for a large number of labourers and contractors engaged in this industry.

Level of Prices.—The index numbers of wholesale prices furnished by the Director show a substantial decline in many cases. It would be useful if charts are prepared for all important commodities in future years to show the movement of prices and appended to the report.

Weights and Measures Regulation.—The compulsory use of certified weights and measures has been directed to be enforced in 13 more towns with effect from 1st December 1931, and necessary arrangements are being made to make available in these places adequate supplies of certified weights and measures.

Factories Regulation.—The total number of factories on the register at the close of the year was 182, employing on an average 18,800 workmen daily, of whom 1857 were children. The number of factories inspected during the year was only 98 while the number of children examined was only 68. Only 24 factories were examined out of 106 in the Bangalore Division. No reason is given for this inadequate inspection work. The Director is requested to see that more attention is paid to this important work.

The Senior Surgeon is requested to see that adequate attention is given by the Certifying Surgeons to the medical inspection of children employed in factories.

Labour.—Except for a strike in the Government Press at Bangalore which involved 218 workmen and lasted for 20 days, there was no manifestation of labour unrest of a serious nature during the year. The report of the Special Officer deputed to study the condition of labour in the Kolar Gold Fields Area has been recently published and the recommendations made in it are under examination.

Workmen's Compensation Regulation.—The total number of cases on the file of the Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation was 204, of which 163 related to the Mining Industry on the Kolar Gold Fields. It is gratifying to note that all the cases except 6, were disposed of during the year. Seventy-four of the cases dealt with related to fatal accidents. A sum of Rs. 47,596-9-1 was deposited with the Commissioners for award of compensations, the whole of which, except Rs. 608 was distributed either among the injured workmen or the dependents of decreased workmen. The report of the Committee appointed to investigate the existence of *Pneumonokonoisis* or Miners' Phthisis on the Kolar Gold Fields is awaited.

Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Regulation.—The total number of boilers in use in the State was 234. A full time Boiler Inspector was appointed on a temporary basis with effect from 1st April 1931. He is engaged in carrying out a thorough examination of all the boilers in working. A sum of Rs. 2,940 was collected as fees for the examination of boilers during the year.

Conclusion.—Government are pleased to note that the Administration of the Department during the year in all the branches of its activities continued to be satisfactory under the guidance of the Director Mr. C. Ranganatha Rao Sahib.

B. T. KESAVA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government.